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## SOME FORGOTTEN TOWNS IN LOWER SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

### SOMERTON.

The Rev: William Screven stated to have been the first Baptist minister to come to the province of South Carolina is said to have located himself with some of his congregation "on Cooper River a few miles above Charles Town" which settlement he called "Somerton" from his English home in Somersetshire. This is the statement as made by M<sup>rs</sup>. Poyas (the octogenarian lady who published her book in 1855<sup>1</sup>).

She also places the date of his arrival in October, 1682, but the reasons for concluding this to be erroneous and for fixing the date as not earlier than 1698 have been given already in this Magazine.<sup>2</sup> The same account of Screven's arrival is given in an historical sketch of the first Baptist Church published in the Charleston Year Book for 1881: presumably derived from the work of M<sup>rs</sup>. Poyas. D<sup>r</sup>. Ramsay in his History of South Carolina (vol. 2, p. 27), states that M<sup>r</sup>. Screven was the first Baptist minister and began his ministerial labours in the province about 1683, but does not mention Somerton, nor does D<sup>r</sup>. Shecut in his sketch of the City of Charleston, published in 1819, in which he merely repeats Ramsay. This "settlement" as denominated by M<sup>rs</sup>. Poyas has been supposed to indicate a town or small village formed by the Rev: M<sup>r</sup>. Screven and his congregation, and its exact locality as being the site of the first Baptist settlement in South Carolina is a matter of interest.

On 11 January, 1711, there was made a grant to William Screven of 260 acres.<sup>3</sup> The tract so granted was on Charles Town Neck about seven miles from Charles Town and about one mile from Cooper river—between what is now

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<sup>1</sup>Olden Time of Carolina, pp. 28 and 112.

<sup>2</sup>S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag:, vol IX, pp. 87 and 230.

<sup>3</sup>Off: Secy of State, Grant Bk. 38, p. 381.

the U. S. Navy Yard reservation and the main public road up the Neck. William Screven does not appear to have long retained it, nor is there any evidence that there was ever any settlement in the form of a village or town upon it, or that it was ever known as Somerton.

On 23 January, 1698, William Screven acquired from John Stewart a tract of 804 acres<sup>4</sup> which had been granted to Stewart 14<sup>th</sup> October, 1696.<sup>5</sup> It was situated near a locality known as "Wampee" on the west side of Pooshee or Biggin Swamp, one of the headwaters of the Cooper River and some 40 miles or more from Charleston.

On 11 January, 1700, there was granted to William Screven 300 acres at Wampee<sup>6</sup> adjoining to the East on the 804 acre tract. These two tracts, aggregating 1,104 acres, William Screven and his wife Bridget, on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 1708, conveyed to René Ravenel. In the conveyance no name is given to the plantation, but it remained in the Ravenel family for near a century and a half, always known by the name of Somerton, which name it still bears.

In a nuncupative will made by Robert Wetherick on 5 September, 1700, he styles himself as "late of New England 'then of Somerton in y<sup>e</sup> County aforesaid" (Berkeley).<sup>7</sup> On 17 May, 1701, a grant was made to Elizabeth Wetherick of 325 acres at Wampee<sup>8</sup> which also bounded on the 804 acre tract and which she conveyed on 26 March, 1728, to Paul Ravenel,<sup>9</sup> who seems to have incorporated it into the Somerton plantation. A tract of 1,000 acres near Wampee was, on 6 Novr., 1704, granted to Champernoun Elliott;<sup>10</sup> and Permanow Screven (a son of the Rev: William Screven) at the same time owned an adjoining tract,<sup>11</sup> as also Humphrey Axtell.<sup>12</sup> The Wethericks, Elliott, and Axtell, seem all to have been Baptists, and the Wethericks and Elliott were either related to or in some sort of connection

<sup>4</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P. N°. 6, p. 309.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid, p. 308.

<sup>6</sup>Off: Secy. of State, Grant Bk. 38, p. 401.

<sup>7</sup>Prob: Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1671-1727, p. 72.

<sup>8</sup>Off: Secy of State, vol. 38, p. 392.

<sup>9</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P. N°. 6, p. 318.

<sup>10</sup>Off Secy. of State, vol. 38, p. 475.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid.

<sup>12</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P. N°. 6, p. 310.

with William Screven.\* From all which it would appear that the Somerton at which William Screven settled was the plantation of that name on Biggin swamp where he settled on his arrival in the province about the year 1698, and that it was never a town or village.

According to an old map seen by the writer, all the Somerton settlement and plantation buildings were upon the 300 acres granted to William Screven.

#### BERMUDA TOWN.

The earliest mention (known to the writer) of Bermuda Town, is in a deed dated 3 October, 1699,<sup>13</sup> from James Allen, J<sup>r</sup>., to Thomas Fry, of a parcel of land containing 25 acres or thereabouts, bounding "Northward upon the "Broad Path or Common High Road that leads from "Sewee to Bermuda Town." That it was laid out as a town with provision for a school appears from the minutes of a meeting of the vestry recorded in the Register Book of Christ Church Parish, wherein it is recorded, that at a meeting of the vestry, held 8<sup>th</sup> October, 1716, it was agreed "that Col Logan procure a Warrant to run out the Land "belonging to the School House in Bermuda Town for the "use of the Parish."

In a deed dated 20 July, 1726, from James Fitzgerald to Maurice Harvey there is conveyed "seventy acres situate "on a part of Hobcaw Neck commonly called Bermudoes "Town being part of a quantity or parcell of Land containing Two hundred and ten acres" bounding "to the "Southward on Cornbow Creek."<sup>14</sup>

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\*Mrs. Elizabeth Wetherick was the daughter of Robert and Mary Cutt, of Barbadoes and Kittery, Maine; she was a sister of Bridget Cutt, who married the Rev. Wm. Screven, (See *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. 27, page 146 and vol. 44, p. 112. Also will of Francis Champernoun, *York County (Me) Probate Records*, vol. 1, pp. 54-55.) Elizabeth Cutts married first, about 1685, Humphrey Elliot, of Kittery, Me., and second, Robert Wetherick, of New England and So. Ca.; by Humphrey Elliott, she had two sons, Champernoun Elliott and Robert Elliott; they both came to Carolina with her (as did her mother, Mrs. Champernoun) and died here, leaving descendants in female lines only.—Editor.

<sup>13</sup>Off: Hist. Com<sup>n</sup>., Grant Bk. 1696-1703, p. 157.

<sup>14</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. E, p. 270.

Cornbow or Combow Creek was the same as Wackendaw or Wackendau Creek.<sup>15</sup>

On 15 April, 1734, Henry Gignilliat vintner and Hester his wife mortgage to Joseph Wragg a tract of 50 acres "in Bermuda Town," bounding "West on a creek that goes "into Wandoe river."<sup>16</sup>

Wackendaw creek is the first creek of any size that flows into the Wando river on its Southeast bank next above the junction of the Wando and Cooper rivers. The low grounds at the head of Wackendaw Creek approach quite nearly the low grounds at the head of Shem or Shem-ee creek and the body of land bounded by these two creeks on the North and East, Wando river on the West, and Cooper river on the South is known as Hobcaw Neck. On the U. S. Coast survey map Wackendaw creek is called Hobcaw creek, and on Mills Atlas of Charleston District it is called Wacanoaw.

How or when the name Bermuda Town was given does not appear on the record. From the boundaries given to the lands described in the deeds it would appear to have been situated on the Northern or Eastern side of Wackendaw creek and not strictly on Hobcaw Neck. The "Town" seems to have been never much more than a name, but the name "Bermuda" continued as the name of a plantation, which in the early part of the nineteenth century was owned by Nicholas Venning, J<sup>r</sup>. On p. 277 of the Christ Church Parish Register appears "Mortimer Williams Venning born at Bermuda Plantation Christ Church Parish "Sept 22 1816 son of Nicholas Venning J<sup>r</sup>. and Martha "his wife who was the daughter of Thomas Allan of Eng- "land."

The plantation of that name as now known contains 265 acres and bounds directly on Wando river and not upon Wackendaw creek<sup>17</sup> as was the case with Bermuda Town. A part of the plantation called "Belle View" lies between Bermuda and the creek. This, however, may be only a shifting of names during the long successive ownerships of

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<sup>15</sup>Off: Secy. of State, Grant Bk. 38, p. 436. Grant to John White 18 Sept., 1703.

<sup>16</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. M, p. 78.

<sup>17</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. V N<sup>o</sup>. 16, p. 201.

near two centuries, and the present Bermuda plantation, in all probability, represents approximately the site of Bermuda Town.

#### MONCK'S CORNER.

The town of Moncks Corner was situated on a tract of 1,500 acres granted to Landgrave Joseph West, 15<sup>th</sup> November, 1680.<sup>1</sup> This tract lay adjoining and just to the North of Sir Peter Colleton's Fairlawn Barony. Landgrave West on 7 December, 1686, conveyed the entire 1,500 acres to James Le Bas.<sup>2</sup>

This was the James Le Bas to whom the Lords Proprietors, on 26<sup>th</sup> September, 1685, agreed to grant 3,000 acres of land<sup>3</sup> and for which 3,000 acres a warrant was by the Governor and Deputies in the Province issued to the Surveyor General of the Province, 6 May, 1686.<sup>4</sup>

In the list known as the "St. Julien" list of the French protestant immigrants seeking naturalization there is mentioned "M<sup>r</sup> Jacques Le Bas né à Can, fils de Jean Le Bas "et Anne Samborne, Pierre Le Bas son fils né à Can."

On the death of the James Le Bas who acquired the 1,500 acres his land descended to his son and heir, Paul Peter Le Bas, on whose death, 8<sup>th</sup> February, 1724, the land descended to his son and heir, another James Le Bas.<sup>5</sup>

This last on 29<sup>th</sup> June, 1729, conveyed 400 acres to John Vicaridge<sup>6</sup> which Vicaridge subsequently (prior to 1733) transferred to Peter Colleton, second son of the then Sir John Colleton, and by whom apparently the 400 acre tract was named Epsom. On 22 April, 1735, James Le Bas conveyed 1,000 acres to Thomas Monck.<sup>7</sup> The residue, about 100 acres, Le Bas seems to have retained. The writer has not been able to ascertain who this Thomas Monck was as respects his connection with any others of the name. In all his signatures to deeds, as appearing now on the

<sup>1</sup>Off: Secy. of State, Grant Bk. 38, p. 35.

<sup>2</sup>Off: Hist. Com<sup>n</sup>. Memo Bk. 3, p. 420.

<sup>3</sup>Trans: Hist: Soc: of S. C., vol 1, pp. 115 & 123.

<sup>4</sup>Warrants for lands in S. C., 1680-1692, p. 190.

<sup>5</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. N, p. 302.

<sup>6</sup>Off: Secy. of State, Memorial Bk. 4, p. 262.

<sup>7</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. N, p. 302.

record, he spells his name Monck with a "c." There was another family in South Carolina who appear to have spelled the name Monk, without the "c."

On 19 July, 1682, the Lords Proprietors write to the Duke of Albemarle that they are informed that he has granted to "M<sup>r</sup> John Monke of Kingsclere 1000 acres of "land together with expenses to carry him and his family "and servants" to Carolina.<sup>8</sup> The then Duke of Albemarle was Christopher Monk son of George Monk the first Duke and one of the original Proprietors and grantees under the Charter of South Carolina. The abstract of the same communication as given in the English publication<sup>9</sup> is that the grant was to "M<sup>r</sup> John Monk of Knightsbere" evidently a mistake of the copyer for there is (according to the 10<sup>th</sup> Ed: of the Encyclopaedia Brit.) a Kingsclere in Hampshire, but no Knightsbere in either England or Scotland.

On 28 July, 1682, the Duke of Albemarle writes that he has granted to "M<sup>r</sup> John Monke of Kingsclere Draper and "his heirs" 1,000 acres and £50 for the transmission of his family to the Province.

On the following 22 February, 1682, the Lords Proprietors by letters patent of that date and on motion of the Duke of Albemarle created "John Monk" a Cassique of Carolina,<sup>10</sup> and on February 15, 1683, commissioned "John "Monk Esq<sup>r</sup>." Muster master of all forces raised in the Province of Carolina.<sup>11</sup>

This John Monk arrived in the Province about 8<sup>th</sup> September, 1683, with his wife, seven children, and two servants.<sup>12</sup>

On 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1683 O. S. (1684 N. S.), a warrant was issued to lay out to the "Hon<sup>ble</sup> Cassique John Monke" 490 acres, that being the acreage to which he was entitled under the proposals of the Lords Proprietors for at that time bringing so many settlers into the Province.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>8</sup>Collections Hist: Soc: of S. C., vol 1, p. 106.

<sup>9</sup>Cal: of State Papers, A. & W. I. 1681-1685, p. 268.

<sup>10</sup>Collections Hist: Soc: S. C., vol 1, p. 107; for copy of the patent see Off: Hist. Com<sup>n</sup>. S. C., bk. 1694, 1739, p. 54 from back.

<sup>11</sup>Coll: Hist: Soc: S. C., vol 1, p. 107.

<sup>12</sup>Warrants for Lands in S. C., 1680-1692, p. 116.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid.

This 490 acres he subsequently transferred to Robert Hull.<sup>14</sup>

On 10 April, 1684, a warrant is issued to lay out to the "Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Moncke one of y<sup>e</sup> Cassiques of this Province" 1,000 acres granted him by the Lords Proprietors.<sup>15</sup> On an old plat in the possession of the writer it is stated that this 1,000 acres was laid out to him on the North side of Goose Creek and that he subsequently transferred 800 acres to Robert How.

What became of all his seven children the writer has not been able to ascertain.

On 5 May, 1704, a grant of 120 acres is made to "Thomas Monck"<sup>16</sup> which from its boundaries appears to have been located in what became the Parish of St: Thomas next adjoining Thomas Akins: and according to the Register of St. Thomas Parish a Thomas Monck was married on 11 March, 1708, to Martha Aiken, had a daughter Sarah, baptised 1 March, 1712-13, and was himself buried 4 March, 1713.<sup>17</sup> An Edward Monck, late of South Carolina, Bachelor, died, and administration on his estate was issued in England to his mother, Joane Monck, widow, 22 July, 1713.<sup>18</sup>

A Stephen Monk of Goose creek declaring himself to be the son and heir of John Monk, one of the Cassiques of the Province, makes the following conveyances:

640 acres in Berkley County to George Peterson 24 March,<sup>19</sup> 1723.

180 acres in Colleton County to W<sup>m</sup> Holmes 19 May,<sup>20</sup> 1729.

100 acres in St. Georges Parish to W<sup>m</sup>. Glaze 9 January,<sup>21</sup> 1728.

165 acres in Colleton County to James Basford 13 May,<sup>22</sup> 1729.

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<sup>14</sup>Ibid, p. 147.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid, p. 146.

<sup>16</sup>Off: Secy of State, Grant Bk. 38, p. 452.

<sup>17</sup>Register of St. Thomas and St. Denis, pp. 25, 75, 108.

<sup>18</sup>S. C. Hist. & Gen: Mag., vol. V, p. 101.

<sup>19</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D, p. 80.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid, Bk. K, p. 55.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid, Bk. H, p. 3.

<sup>22</sup>Ibid, Bk. T, p. 571.



In all these deeds it is declared that the land transferred is part of the 24,000 acres to which his father was entitled as a Cassique. On 8 February, 1734, he mortgages to Samuel Prioleau a negro slave, his cattle, riding horse, coopers tools, &c.<sup>23</sup>

The deeds are all signed with a mark "S. M." in lieu of a full signature. A Thomas Monk of St. Stephens, who dies in 1764, leaves a Will dated 26 Sept., 1763, leaving his property to his brothers, John and Stephen Monk.<sup>24</sup> On 24 October, 1755, a George Monk transfers a negro slave to his wife, Martha.<sup>25</sup>

It may be all these "Monks" were the descendants of John Monk the Cassique, but there is no sufficient indication that Thomas Monck of Moncks Corner was so, or that he had any connection with the "Monks." He may have been a son of the Thomas Monck of St. Thomas who married Martha Aiken, but the dates make it improbable.

Prior to the purchase of the 1,000 acres from Le Bas Thomas Monck had, on 6<sup>th</sup> January, 1732, married Miss Joanna Broughton, daughter of Col Thomas Broughton, President of his Majesty's Council in the Province, a large landholder, a man of fortune and one of the most prominent men in the Province, and the bride was according to the notice in the Gazette "a young lady of merit and fortune."<sup>26</sup>

To advance his son-in-law Col. Broughton turned over to him slaves and other property to the value of £3,000. (in provincial currency; about £428 sterling) for which Thomas Monck gave his bond by way of marriage settlement to his brothers in law "Nathaniel Broughton of Mulberry and Andrew Broughton of Seaton" for the use of Monck and his wife during their lives and after their deaths to the children of the marriage.

It is probable that he purchased the property so as to be in the same neighbourhood with his wife's family, for both Mulberry and Seaton are within a few miles of Moncks Corner. On 23 March, 1738, to secure this marriage bond

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<sup>23</sup>Ibid, Bk. R, p. 161.

<sup>24</sup>Prob: Ct: Charleston, Bk. 1760-1767, p. 317.

<sup>25</sup>Ibid, Bk. 1754-58, p. 242.

<sup>26</sup>Salley So: Ca: Marriages, p. 4.

he mortgaged 600 acres, the Southern part of the 1,000 acres, which 1,000 acres he describes as commonly called "Mitton."<sup>27</sup>

When the place was so named does not appear. As Monck so soon after his acquisition speaks of it as "Commonly" called "Mitton" it is probable that it was so named during the ownership by the Le Bas family. Landgrave Wests' ownership was very short, only about 6 years. At the present date the pronunciation is "Mitton," but it is sometimes spelt in the old deeds "Milton." The marriage settlement as recorded spells it "Mitton." The Will of Thomas Monck as recorded spells it "Milton," perhaps an error of the copyer.

The town probably did not exist when Monck purchased the property. From the name "Moncks Corner" the presumption would seem that the town came into existence during his ownership. The name of the town arose from the following circumstance.

The main high road from Charleston forked on the Mitten plantation. The road to the right ran across Biggin and Wadboo creeks, and to the settlements on the Eastern branch of the Cooper river, and to those on the Santee from English Santee to the sea, and across the Santee river to Georgetown, and generally the Northeastern part of the country. The road to the left of the fork was known as the road to the Congarees and led to the settlements in St. Stephens Parish and to French Santee, and across the Santee at Nelson's Ferry into the Northwestern interior. A road from the fork also ran Southeasterly to the landing on Biggin creek called Stony Landing, situate on a part of the Fairlawn Barony<sup>28</sup> which was at the head of navigation on Cooper River. In place of the long land route over the bad road of the period from Charleston to this point, some 35 miles, freight was transported by water up the Cooper river to Stony Landing and thence by pack animals or bearers into the interior by either of the roads mentioned.

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<sup>27</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, p. 456.

<sup>28</sup>S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag., vol XI, p. 193.

The "fork" was the "corner" and being on Monck's land was called "Moncks Corner."

Unlike most of the small towns attempted to be created at that time in lower South Carolina, Moncks Corner seems to have grown by virtue of its position and never to have been laid out on any regular town plan. The taverns and stores constituting the so-called town being built on both sides of the roads at the fork.

His first wife having died, Thomas Monck, on 11 July, 1745, married Mary de St. Julien, the widow of Paul de St. Julien and daughter of Theodore Verdity, also described in the Gazette as "a lady of very great merit with a good "fortune."<sup>29</sup> He died in June, 1747, leaving only one child, a daughter by his first wife named Joanna Broughton Monck. To this daughter he devised the 600 acres mortgaged to secure the marriage settlement bond, and to his wife, Mary, he devised the other 400 acres of the 1,000 acres purchased from James Le Bas.<sup>30</sup> This 400 acres Mary Monck conveyed on 30 June, 1752,<sup>31</sup> to William Keith, who had previously, on 15 August, 1749, acquired from Ann Le Bas and Thomas Sabb, Executrix and Executor of James Le Bas, 91 acres of the 100 acres not sold by Le Bas.<sup>32</sup> These two last tracts were attached to the "Keithfield" plantation, and the name "Mitton" seems afterwards to have been borne by the 600 acres of Joanna Broughton Monck.

On 9<sup>th</sup> October, 1760, Joanna Broughton Monck married John Dawson.<sup>33\*</sup>

<sup>29</sup>Salley, So: Ca: Marriages, p. 11.

<sup>30</sup>Probate Ct. Charleston, Will Bk. 1747-1752, p. 17.

<sup>31</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. M M, p. 144.

<sup>32</sup>Ibid, p. 148.

<sup>33</sup>Dawson Family Records, p. 345.

\*Mitton, near Monck's Corner, John Dawson, Has imported per Capts. Strachn, Mitchell & Curling, in the fleet from London, A Large and compleat assortment of dry goods (which were put on board a schooner as they came out of the vessels to prevent any infection of the Small-pox); which, with rum, wine, sugar, bar iron, and salt, &c, he will sell at the above place at the Charles-Town prices, and allow the height of the market for deer-skins, butter, flour, tallow, &c.

N. B. The above store will be removed to the corner as soon as the new house can be fitted, where a good assortment will always be kept." (Advertisement in *The South Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1763.)

The record in South Carolina does not show much about John Dawson previous to this date. The "Dawson Family Records" states that he emigrated to Charlestown previous to 1759, a somewhat safe inference, taking the date of his marriage as proved. He is stated by the late Fred<sup>k</sup>. A. Porcher to have been a merchant at Moncks Corner.<sup>34</sup> He died in Charleston, 7 May, 1812, leaving a large family of sons and daughters, and his descendants are very numerous. By his Will he devised to his son, Lawrence Monck Dawson, the plantation called "Mitton,"<sup>35</sup> the title to which he may have acquired from his wife by marriage settlement, or releases for the purpose.

Lawrence Monck Dawson, after his acquisition of Mitton purchased an adjoining plantation called "Battersea,"<sup>36</sup> formerly the "Fairsight" plantation of Major Charles Colleton, and to the entire tract of 1,120 acres the name Mitton was applied.

On 20 February, 1829, after the death of Lawrence Monck Dawson the entire tract was, by the Court, on application of his minor heirs, sold off.<sup>37</sup>

As an evidence of the continuity of land holding in lower South Carolina prior to 1860, it will be seen that from 1686 to 1829, some 143 years, the "Mitton" plantation had been in the hands of two families, Le Bas and Monck.

Moncks Corner never attained any size. The only account of any length regarding it the writer has been able to find is that of the late M<sup>r</sup>. Samuel Du Bose, in his reminiscences of St. Stephens Parish. There he says:

"Before the revolution Moncks Corner was a place of some commercial importance. There were three or four well kept taverns and five or six excellent stores. These were generally branches of larger establishments in Charleston and as they sold goods at Charleston prices they commanded a fair business. The usual practice of the Santee planter was to take his crop to Monck's Corner,

<sup>34</sup>Trans: Huguenot Society of S. C., N<sup>o</sup>. 13, p. 33.

<sup>35</sup>Prob: Ct. Charleston, Will Bk. E, p. 264.

<sup>36</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. N 9, p. 117.

<sup>37</sup>Ibid, Bk. J. N<sup>o</sup>. 16, p. 187.

"sell it there, receiving cash or goods in exchange, dine, and return home in the afternoon."

M<sup>r</sup>. Fred<sup>k</sup>. A. Porcher, in his Article already referred to, says:

"I have never known Monck's Corner without at least one house and I remember when four or five remained as relics of this old commercial mart. \* \* \*

"The principal merchants of Monck's Corner were also Charleston Merchants. The last of them were M<sup>r</sup>. John Dawson and M<sup>r</sup>. Simeon Theus. I cannot say when it ceased to be a commercial port but probably about the commencement of the century, as the first named of these gentlemen lived several years in Charleston after he had retired from Monck's Corner."

The position of Monck's Corner which gave it commercial importance, during the revolutionary war also gave it military importance. It commanded the two roads mentioned, the main direct road to Charleston, and access to the navigation of Cooper river. To secure this last an earthen redoubt was constructed by the British on the Fairlawn Barony near Stony Landing.

During the siege of Charles Town Gen<sup>l</sup>. Isaac Huger, in command of the American cavalry, took post near Monck's Corner. There they were attacked by the British under Lieut: Col: Tarleton, and having been surprised suffered a total defeat. Huger, himself, Col. William Washington and other officers escaped on foot to the swamp, but the entire American force was captured or dispersed with the loss of nearly all their horses.

So important was Monck's Corner in position that the British established a post there and fortified the Colleton Mansion at Fairlawn in the immediate vicinity of the Corner.

It was to Monck's Corner that Lord Rawdon fell back after he abandoned Camden and from whence he advanced to relieve the siege of Ninety Six.

Lt. Col. Coates was posted at Monck's Corner in July, 1781, when threatened by Sumter's advance, and from Monck's Corner he retreated to Biggin Church and thence down the East side of the Cooper river with the Americans

in hot pursuit. General Stewart, in command of the British Army fell back on Monck's Corner, after the battle of Eutaw Springs, and with the retreat from Monck's Corner to Charleston in November, 1781, the British occupation of the State, outside of Charleston and its environs, terminated.

After the revolutionary war Monck's Corner seems to have rapidly decayed. The opening up of the back country, the Santee Canal and other routes of trade destroyed any commercial position it had. With the construction of the Northeastern railroad (now the Atlantic Coast Line), which passed within a mile or so of it, it ceased entirely to exist. A railroad station was constituted on the railroad on part of the old Fairlawn Barony, to which the name of Monck's Corner was transferred and which is now the County seat of Berkeley County. All that remains of the original Monck's Corner is a few crumbling piles of broken bricks and some shade trees on either side of the road. The road to Stony Landing is now obliterated and the site of the old village has not even a name.